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tion" of 1916 and 1917 set for itself the task of studying the natural history of these islands and collecting as much museum and scientific material as possible. It was eminently successful in its object and repaid manyfold the time and money spent.

The route of the expedition lay by Christiania, Kirkwall, Panama, the western coast of South America to Chile, and finally to Juan Fernandez and Easter Island. Mas-a-tierra, the larger of the Juan Fernandez group, with Santa Clara, a tiny islet at its southern extremity, occupied most of the explorer's time. This mountainous island, with scarcely enough beach to afford adequate landing place, is about thirteen miles in length and four in width. Clothed in the most luxuriant vegetation, the mountains are difficult of traverse; but by determined effort the explorer sought out every nook and corner, wherever he might obtain anything of interest. The physiography, climate, plant and animal life all receive attention, but throughout his work the explorer does not lose sight of the human element; the culture and industries of the limited population are not neglected.

After completing his work on Mas-a-tierra and Santa Clara, the explorer visited Mas-afuera and gave it almost as careful attention as he did the larger island. Mas-afuera is even more mountainous than Mas-a-tierra, and high cliffs form its entire coast line. Every bit of research on this rugged lonely island demanded full toll of the explorer's strength and endurance, but he apparently enjoyed every moment. The visit to Easter Island was more cursory. A short note on the observations made here was published in the *Geographical Review*, Vol. 11, 1921, p. 448.

With a final chapter on Chile and a brief conclusion the book ends. Contour maps of Mas-a-tierra and Mas-afuera enhance the value of this excellent work.

W. Elmer Ekblaw

A Textbook of Agricultural Meteorology

J. Warren Smith. **Agricultural Meteorology: The Effect of Weather on Crops.** xxiv and 304 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., bibliogr., index. (Rural Text-Book Ser., L. H. Bailey, edit.) The Macmillan Co., New York, 1920. $2.40. 7½ x 5 inches.

This first American textbook on agricultural meteorology, by the foremost American authority on this subject, should not pass unnoticed or unused by geographers. At the outset Professor Smith presents in highly condensed form an illustrated exposition of elementary meteorology. Then follow chapters on agricultural meteorology and climatology. Methods of correlation are treated in detail as an introduction to the discussions of climate and crops, climate and farm operations, and weather and crops. The subject of the effects of weather on the various crops constitutes the bulk of the book; fiber crops, fruits, grains, and miscellaneous crops are considered in groups and individually. The closing chapters deal with weather forecasts and warnings, frost and frost damage, and the value of lightning rods.

As the author took great pains to get criticisms and advice from meteorologists and agriculturists the book is gratifyingly free of errors. Professor Smith was a teacher of agricultural meteorology for many years, and the book is well fitted for instruction. Paragraphs are short; illustrations well chosen, abundant, and mostly up-to-date (Fig. 73 is a glaring exception); and the scale and printing of the diagrams very satisfactory. At the end of each chapter are numerous suggestions for laboratory exercises and an extensive bibliography. Unfortunately for the teacher and more advanced student there are no references in the text to the particular publications in the bibliography. In all respects the book is easy to read and consult. It is eminently practical for the farmer, a useful reference book for the geographer, and a very interesting work for any reader.

Charles F. Brooks

A Geographical Compendium of the Provinces of Spain

Benito Chias y Carbó. **Cartas corograficas.** 1296 pp.; maps, ills. (España Regional: Descripción Geográfica.) Alberto Martin, Barcelona, n.d.

Illustrative of the tendency toward intensive regional study of geography in Europe as in America is the work published under the above title. It was issued periodically and now comprises 120 *cuadernos*, as each section is styled. The work is regional ("chorographic" as the Spaniards say) in that it treats different districts separately. The "regions," however, are not purely geographic units, but rather political and historical, being the ancient kingdoms of Spain in the creation of which geography figured as one, but only one, of the factors. These regions are distinguished neither by physiographic nor economic unity. Though more nearly resembling geographic regions than the present arbitrarily determined "provinces," they conform neither to the configuration of the land, the character of the soil, the differences in climate, nor to the human relations which arise from interchange of earth products. They were the result, in part, it is true, of the value of mountain barriers which divided the peninsula into easily defended petty kingdoms. But in modern times these natural features have largely lost their meaning as military assets and have taken on a new significance in the development of an agricultural and industrial nation. Hence the title is, perhaps, somewhat misleading.

The work is not modern, moreover, in its treatment, being almost entirely descriptive. Encyclopedic would very nearly describe its general character. In fact, so detailed is the description that it might almost be termed "topographic" in the British sense of the word.

There is an occasional reference to influence of soil, climate, and topography upon the character and distribution of vegetation or animal life, but little effort is made to show human relations to the land. Agriculture, industry, commerce, navigation, though described in detail, are not shown in their relation to geographic controls. The same may be said regarding the distribution of the people.

The maps accompanying the periodical issues of "España Regional" are of two kinds: plans of different cities in Spain and maps of the existing "provinces." The latter are of varying scale and are based on data supplied by the Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico. The information furnished by these maps is both full and up-to-date. Railroads, roads, canals, and telegraph stations are marked, as are also distances between road junctions and exact elevations so far as ascertained by the topographical surveys.

On the reverse side of every sheet are printed such data as lists of the wards in each city, elevation of points determined and the geographical co-ordinates ascertained by geodetic surveys. For the seaports lights, landmarks, etc., are shown.

HOLLAND'S IMPORTANCE AS A HORTICULTURAL LAND

H. BLINK. **Nederland als Tuinbouwland: Historisch en Economisch-Geographisch Beschreven.** Suppl. to *Tijdschr. voor Econ. Geogr.*, 1916, pp. 229-362. Maps, diagrs., ills. Mouton & Co., The Hague. 3 florins. 11 ½ x 9 inches.

To most Americans Holland is well known as a land of bulbs and flowers, but few there are who realize the extent to which all forms of garden and orchard culture have possessed Holland in the last half-century. In this volume, copiously illustrated with maps and photographs, Dr. Blink presents forcibly the eminent position that Holland holds among the gardening peoples of the world—in vegetable growing, in fruit culture, in bulb growing, and in seed production. He traces the history of the rise of horticulture in Holland, from a few first gardens kept by royalty to the present high stage of the art with over 13,000 florists, 3,500 bulb growers, 24,000 truck growers, and 6,000 tree culturists—a total of over 45,000 horticulturists within its narrow borders. In 1913 the horticultural societies of Holland numbered 294 with a membership of over 34,000. The extent of the industry is further illustrated by the fact that, in 1912, 4,768,300 square meters were under glass.

Perhaps nowhere in the world are so many kinds of vegetables raised and exported. Throughout the length and breadth of Holland, but more particularly near the coast, the land is dotted with vegetable gardens, where thousands of men, women, and children work industriously throughout the summer season. The phosphate beds of Florida and Algeria, the nitrate fields of Chile, and the potash deposits of Germany have all contributed to these garden spots of the Dutch. And then the gardeners send forth their fine fresh and dried and canned products to the far corners of the earth. (The reviewer of this article has eaten Dutch dried soups in northern Greenland.)

The culture of fruits and berries is scarcely second to olericulture. Every province of Holland grows great quantities of fruit, mostly inland. And here again the reader is astounded at the magnitude of the industry. Hundreds of thousands of square meters under glass—grapes, strawberries, peaches, apricots, and other fruits by the hundreds of tons. In 1913 Holland sent to England alone 28,512 hundredweight of apples; 66,006 of pears; 30,291 of cherries; 50,415 of currants; 4,396 of gooseberries, besides many hundredweight of other fruits and of nuts. And this was but a fraction of the export trade.

Even in tree and shrub culture the Dutch are unexcelled. Thousands of acres are given